

# Salt Lake Democrat.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1885.

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ALFALFA YOUNG, EDITOR.

## THE DEFEAT.

The defeat of the Republicans in New York and Virginia is accounted for in various ways. To account for a defeat in any matter is hard, and the explanations offered are generally far more apologetic than explanatory. The fight in New York was strictly upon party lines, while in the Presidential fight of last year large numbers of either party crossed the line, and were found fighting in the ranks of the enemy and against former comrades. One reason which may be given for the election of Hill on Tuesday is that he was maligned and slandered by his opponents without any just cause, as he was not the spoilsman he had been represented to be. Various parties had sought to make capital for the Republicans and to weaken the Democratic party by saying that the President, Secretary Manning and Col. Laumont did not desire the election of Governor Hill. This was totally untrue, and yesterday those so accused proved the assertion to be untrue by voting the straight Democratic ticket. Another cause for the defeat of the Republicans in New York was the fact that the Republican State Central Committee made a grave mistake in inviting such men as Sherman, Logan and Foraker into the State to stump for Davenport, because each one of these men had no word to say on the question as to which party would give New York the best government under the two candidates, but they all confined themselves to the flaunting of the bloody shirt and the revival of sectional issues. The bloody shirt and sectional issue had nothing to do with the question at issue in New York, and it was bad policy to try to make it an issue. Sherman went to Virginia with the same argument that he and Logan and Foraker had used in New York; and he went to Virginia to pledge the Republican party of the North to the support not only of Wise, against whom there seems to be no objection personally, but of Mahone. Mahone is the very personification of an unscrupulous political boss, and it is a matter of history that he gave his vote in the Senate in exchange for the Federal patronage of Virginia. The manner in which he has used that patronage is a disgrace to American politics. Another reason why the support of Mahone by Sherman was objectionable to the Republicans of the North, is the fact that Mahone is a repudiator of the worst type, although repudiation infects both parties in Virginia.

These, we believe, are among the chief causes for the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor of New York on Tuesday. The defeat of the Republicans in Virginia is readily explained by the fact that Virginia is Democratic by a large majority, and that the doings of Mahone have disgusted the better class of people. But it was a good thing to have a son of Governor Wise run as a Republican candidate for the Governorship of Virginia against a son of General R. E. Lee, for it shows that the new era and changed condition of things are accepted on all sides. In a country governed by parties it can never be desirable to have one party so overwhelmingly in the majority that it may come to dominate without fear of public censure or possible defeat.

## DISCUSSING THE RESULT.

The papers are beginning to discuss the result of the election in New York on Tuesday. The views expressed are almost as various as the individuality of the writers who penned the articles. The New York World says the result "means above all, that the fact that Governor Hill was the representative of real Democracy and not of the sham Mugwump Democracy, secured his election by a majority probably fifteen or twenty times greater than the State gave Cleveland last year." We doubt very much whether the election of Governor Hill means any such thing. Cleveland is as much of a Democrat as any man who ever sat in the Presidential chair; and the fact that Hill's majority over Davenport on Tuesday was probably fifteen or twenty times greater than the State gave Cleveland last year, in no way affects Cleveland's Democracy. On this same theory, how will the World explain Cleveland's majority of 192,854 in 1882? President Cleveland has adhered very closely to the Chicago platform, and where he has departed from it he has departed in the wrong direction; and yet it is because he has so strictly adhered to the platform that many find fault with him. The President has departed from the platform chiefly in the matter of Territorial appointments, and these appointments, in some instances, have been made at the instance of politicians who had influence or claims; at least, such is our opinion.

It is claimed by many Democrats that the election of a Democratic President was a declaration by the people that they wanted all the "rascals" turned out, that is, that all Republican office-holders should be dismissed. It was no such thing, for the Democratic President was elected on a Democratic platform which declared otherwise, and that President before his election openly declared in favor of civil-service reform; and his admission and his party's declaration is his crime. Civil-service reform does not mean the retention in office of Republicans because they are Republicans, as some Republican reformers claim; but where they are retained, they are retained because of their fitness to discharge the duties of the office which they occupy. The fitness in which they should be retained, where they are qualified, are those

of a purely business nature, and not those of a political caste.

If the Democratic party assumes that Cleveland is not a Democrat, and at its next convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, shall proceed to nominate a man who is an avowed opponent of Cleveland, and of the policy which he is pursuing, the Democratic party will put in nomination, a man doomed to defeat; and if such man shall run on the platform that "to the victors belong the spoils," such man ought to be defeated. It would be well for those who are constantly complaining about the slowness of the President and his refusal to remove officers merely for the purpose of giving place to some worker, to remember that the cry, "To the victors belong the spoils," is no more an issue than the bloody shirt and the "treason-stained saddle of Robert E. Lee." The one is as fully obnoxious and denigrative as the other.

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

Said a prominent Democrat to the writer yesterday: "I believe the influence of the press is declining, for we often see the press one way in a campaign, and the people another way. What is the reason for this?" There is much truth in this, and the causes for the decline in the influence of the press are various and many. In an editorial which appeared in the Oakland, Cal., Times of Tuesday last are given some of these reasons. These reasons apply more particularly to the partisan press, but the public do not distinguish between a partisan press and an independent press, nor do the public distinguish between the good and bad of the partisan press. We prefer to give the reasons of the Times in its own language to any condensation or alteration, and we give it entire:

The *Atlas*, of the 1st instant, quotes from a letter addressed to that paper by a lady in which she condemns "the low tone of society" in California, and takes the press of the city of San Francisco over the coals for publishing editorials on prize fights and theatres. She charges, further, that they "slandered religion, and compare the Sabbath to a wrestling match." The able editor of the *Atlas* quite agrees with her, and writes a lengthy editorial on the subject, in which he says: "We despise the press, and we better, for men are now what they have always been from the time the race issued into self-consciousness and saw that it stood upright." We confess to some astonishment on reading such a sentiment, expressed by one who has thought very much on men and things, and we fear that the air of his surroundings has rendered his natural sight dim. Perhaps the fog obscures the moral vision of the San Francisco editor, and leaves without its benign influence while he writes for the good of his readers. We will suggest, however, that the chief cause of the acknowledged immoral tone of the San Francisco press, as confessed by the editor of the *Atlas*, is traceable more to its partisan bias and predilections than to any other. No thoughtful man, be he editor or layman, can deny that the party press of this country panders to every vice known in the catalogue, and that it is compelled to do so, in order to control the votes of the vile elements in society. Were there a few great leading political party papers, conducted by men whose bread shall not depend on the caprice of the "dime," and the "den," but rather on the favor of the best thought of the country, and were the discussion of political topics left mainly in their hands, it is believed a great moral transformation would take place in our country. In such a case the press of San Francisco and of other great cities into which have floated the scum and dregs of the world, would, being free and independent, be thereby enabled to induce views, whether in low or high places, and make itself the terror of evil doers. The Times has gone out of the business of supporting shoulder hitters and ward bumpers for guardians of the public interest, and will try to do something for the general good, in which purpose we hope others may join.

This refers more particularly to the moral tone of the press; but without high moral tone, what beneficial influence can the press hope to wield? Party fealty too often degenerates into party slavery, and slaves can never hope to guide a country to a glorious destiny. Another cause for the decline in the influence of the press is the absence of an independent opinion, or if it exists, the courage to express it. Personal motives are almost as potent with the press as party motives. The partisan press fears to denounce a party shortcoming or a party wrong, lest such denunciation shall be used as a weapon against it by an opposing political party. The partisan press is very apt to become extreme, while to preserve and gain influence it must be more or less conservative; for, say what we will, after all, the people of this world are conservative rather than radical, and opposing parties are not so bad as each says the other is. The press should be a guide and censor, and not a follower and slave.

## FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Governor Squire, of Washington Territory, has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of that Territory to aid him in upholding the law and preserving the good name of the Territory. The occasion for this is that to-morrow is the day appointed for the Chinese to "go" from Seattle. It is to be hoped that the people of Washington Territory will respond to Governor Squire's call to uphold the law, and suppress riot and bloodshed. The outrages upon the Chinese in Seattle and other parts of Washington Territory have only been second to the Rock Springs massacre. When peaceable and unoffending foreigners are upon United States soil with the permission of the United States Government, such foreigners must be protected at all hazards. The question of protection to Chinese has nothing to do with the question whether or not it is desirable that Chinese immigration should be forbidden, or whether they are an incongruous element and dangerous competitors of American laborers. The first duty of any government is to vindicate its own laws, for in the vindication of the laws alone is found the protection of all citizens and all sojourners. If a portion, or all, of the people are at liberty to correct an evil, as they think, or remove a distasteful condition of things at their pleasure and in defiance of established laws, there can be no stability of government, and a government without stability is scarcely different from anarchy. In a free government resting upon the will of the people, as expressed in constitutions and laws, it should be the

pride of every citizen to know that the meanness of every citizen is safe from harm at the hands of any one, and that the law alone can lay its hands upon such culprit. The safety of every citizen is in the supremacy of the law; and if a mob congregates, and through brute force injures one person or many, or heaps any indignities upon them, every citizen is outraged and his rights trampled upon. He is injured whenever any law is set at defiance. The Chinese are particularly unpopular, and as they are usually without friends in those communities where they are in any numbers, they become the special care of the Government.

If the mob at Seattle shall undertake on the morrow to forcibly expel the Chinese, as their order threatens, we sincerely hope that Governor Squire will have sufficient aid from the sheriff, and from the troops of the United States if necessary, to protect the Chinese and their homes and property against all attacks, and that he will have the decision to repel any such attacks with powder and ball if all other means fail.

## DION BOUCICAULT'S WIVES.

Number One Said to be Unable to Separate Her Husband from Number Two.

Dion Boucicault will not be prosecuted here when he arrives from Australia with his bride, notwithstanding the desire of his older wife to punish him for his new wedlock. Mrs. Agnes Robertson-Boucicault is now living in London, whence she wrote to her lawyers in this city on learning of her husband's matrimony with Louise Thurndyke in Melbourne. Her counsel have responded that he could only be prosecuted in case positive proof of a marriage ceremony with Miss Thurndyke was obtainable. Up to about a year ago Mrs. Boucicault lived with her son and two daughters very quietly in a flat in New York, receiving a regular stipend from the comedian. It was then understood that the children sided with her in the family trouble. Subsequently Dot and Nina joined him on the stage, and the second daughter accompanied her to London. The remittance money to her is secured by adequate bonds. Miss Thurndyke is only four or five years older than Dot or Nina, with whom she acted in the Boucicault plays before the trip of the party to Australia. A letter from William, the manager under whom they appeared in Melbourne, mentions that the younger Boucicaults accompanied their father and stepmother to entertainments given by the Governor General. The lawyer's best information is that, though there was a wedding reception, the presumed ceremony was in private, so that Mrs. Robertson-Boucicault has no chance to prosecute. She can continue to exact support.—New York Letter.

A safe that is pronounced a marvel of mechanism has just been finished for the National Bank of Scotland by a London firm. This immense money-box, which is wholly of hard steel and weighs close upon 100 tons, consumed seven months' time in building, and has no less than forty-eight locks. Each door weighs a ton, and the bolts thereof 200 pounds apiece. The safe is said to be capable of holding five hundred and fifty million dollars in gold bullion.

## MEDICAL.

**Dr. FOOTE, Senior,**  
Of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York.

Hereby cautions the public NOT to employ or communicate with a man styling himself "Dr. Foot, Jr." without making due inquiry.

This man came to Salt Lake City representing himself as the son of Dr. E. B. Foote of New York, and as a specialist, as abundantly proved by affidavit. As rumors came into Salt Lake City from Dakota and Montana from an expense made there, he changed his name and represented himself as the son of a more noted specialist in New York City than Dr. E. B. Foote. He was, however, a man of no note, and was known to the well-known Trow's Directory, in New York City, forty years in the directory business. Ex-Governor Francis Pickens, of Utah, and the Hon. ABRAHAM WALKER, for many years Postmaster in New York City, also a surgeon at the Port, gave their affidavits that there are no other doctors in New York by the name of Foote or Foot, excepting Dr. E. B. Foote, the author of "Medical Common Sense," etc., and his two sons, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., and Dr. HENRY T. Foote. Heretofore Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., has been known not only at home but wherever his publications have been circulated, by the name of Dr. Foote, Jr. Greater care will be taken hereafter, in view of the fact that an unprincipled person has assumed to profit by his and his father's reputation.

Those desiring further and more detailed information in regard to this matter, will receive it by addressing Box 414, Salt Lake City, Utah. Persons having information of advantage to plaintiffs will kindly communicate the same to W. W. Fry, with Rutherford & McBride, Salt Lake City.

Those desiring to consult Dr. Foote, Jr., should apply to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Sr., or Dr. E. B. FOOTE, Jr., 120 Lexington Ave., New York. Consultation Free, in person or by letter.

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